PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS MAKING. THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION TO BE REORGANIZED -WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS ABOUT IT-A CAUCUS-OTHER POLITICAL AND GENERAL

Mr. P. H. Eaton has called a meeting of the New-York Association, for the purpose of reorganization. Mr. Eaton has consulted the President about the matter. The views of the latter are given below. Republicans of the Senate have held a caucus, and have agreed upon certain political action in the Senate. The Order of the American Union expects to issue an address in behalf of non-sectarian schools. It is said that the Florida "confessions" may be brought before the House either by resolution or impeachment proceedings. Ex-Governor Dennison has resigned as Commissioner of the District. The laboring men of the city are in a state of excitement. An important change of the rules is proposed in the House.

A POLITICIAN'S TALK WITH HAYES. THE PRESIDENT, WHEN CONSULTED ABOUT THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS, SAYS THE CIVIL SERVICE

GEDER IS IN FORCE. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 3 .- A meeting of the New-York State Association, which was disbanded last Summer Male Association, which was disbunded hist Sunit in consequence of the President's Civil Service der, has been called for to-morrow night. Mr. P. H. Eaton, who was president of this association when it was dissolved, is reported, by The Eccning Star, today, to have had a recent talk with President Hayes in regard to the revival of these politico-

The Ster says that in response to an invitation sent through Mr. Rogers, the President's private secretary, Mr. Enton went to the White House and had an extended conversation with the President. He said that as it is of the greatest interest to the Republican party to secure a majority in the next House of Representatives, and as there are three or four doubtful districts in his State, he, and his former fellow members of the New-York State Association, thought that by reorganizing and working energetically outside of office hours, and sending documents containing the necessary information to these districts, the Republican party would be en-

abled to recover them.

The President admitted the necessity of the Republican party gaining the next House, and said that there would not be the slightest objection to Government employés individually making voluntary contributions to the campaign fund, to speak political subjects, to write in the interest of their politics, or to send oil documents to aid in the campaign. He conceded their right to do all When it came to the reorganization of the State Associations, however, he referred Mr. Eaton to the Civil Service order, and preferred that the members of these associations should interpret it

Mr. Eaton showed the President a call for a meeting of the New-York State Association which he had drawn up, and asked if there would be any objection to issning it.

The President would not consent to Mr. Eaton issuing the call, and thought it best that Government employés should not be banded together as political organizations, and referred again to his Civil Service order, which he said he had not resemded or modified in the least. The President also seek occasion to say most positively and emphatically that the order would not be reseined or modified in any particular, shape, or manner. He spoke of the excellent condition of the Republican party in Massachusetts, where that order is enforced and the course of Government employés shaped by its commands. By contrast, he referred to the deplorable condition of the party in New-York, where the order is ignored and the party controlled by the New-York Custom House, which is in turn controlled by a few leading politicians. He thought the first duty of a Government employé is to his country in doing his duty, and not to his party; and he said: "We who believe that the subordinate employes of the

remarks, left the White House without the President positively prohibiting the reorganization of his association, although it was very plain from what he had said that he was not in favor of such

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SENATE TO BE PUT ON RECORD WITH REGARD TO THE NEGRO.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI WASHINGTON, May 3 .- A caucus of Republican Senators was held at the Capitel this afternoon for the purpose of exchanging views about the general political situation, and receiving a report from the committee appointed last mouth to make suggestions with regard to what political measures should be brought before the Senate for action. Senator Edmunds, chairman of this committee, reported in favor of moving the adoption of a series of resolutions by the Senate declaring in substance that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of Amendment to the Constitution were dul and legally ratified and now form part of the supreme law of the land, and as such should be enforced by the Executive Department. After considerable discussion, this recommendation was agreed to, and the resolutions will shortly be presented in the Senate and pressed to a vote, with a view to making up the record of both political parties for the coming Autumnal campaign. No other action was taken by the cancus to-day. The proceedings were very harmonious.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE CAMPAIGN. AN ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY ON THIS SUBJECT TO BE ISSUED BY A NATIONAL ANTI-CATHOLIC

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 3.-The Order of the American Union, a secret anti-Catholic society, closed a three days' session in this city this afternoon. The meetings have been secret, and the managers have not been disposed to give much information in regard to their proceedings. It is learned however, that a formal address to the American people will be issued by the president of the order, Mr. Cowles, editor of The Cleveland Leader, and that the society will give its support in the Fall Congressional campaign to that party which shall accord to its principles the most hearty acceptance. These principles are the adoption of a Constitutional amendment covering substantially the ground proposed by Senators Edmunds and Blaine. They deare that such an amendment shall provide that no portion of the public moneys shall ever be devoted in sectarian purposes; that sectarian schools and institutions shall never be aided by the proceeds of taxation, and that church property shall be sub-jected to taxes like other property.

A RESIGNATION.

EX-GOVERNOR DENNISON GIVES UP HIS POST AS COMMESSIONER FOR THE DISTRICT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 3 .- Ex-Governor Dennison, who has for several years been a member of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia, tendered his resignation to the President last night, to take effect on the 1st of July. Ex-Governor Dennison will then return to Columbus, to resome the practice of law. His service here has been of the most satisfactory character. The inter-sels committed to his hands have been very great, and the ability with which he has discharged all his

duties has gained for him a general and marked | couraging success. Republican Senators have all

IMPEACHMENT TALKED OF

PROCTOR KNOTT STUDYING HOW TO GET THE FLOR-IDA MATTER OUT OF THE COMMITTEE-ROOM AND INTO THE HOUSE,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The Democrats who have charge of the proposed investigation of the Electoral count in Florida are perfecting their arrangements for bringing the subject before the House. Numerous affidavits have been received from Florida which are said to substantiate the assertions made by Mc-Lin and Dennis in their so-called confessions and which will be included as a part of the case. All these papers are now in the possession of Mr. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the House Committee of the Judiciary, and it has been concluded not to

give any of them out for investigation at present. Two methods are suggested by which to bring by introducing a resolution, the preamble of which shall recite the alleged facts shown by the McLin and Dennis statements, and give to the Committee on the Judiciary power to send for persons and papers, and direct it to make a thorough examination and report to the House. Such a resolution as this could only be received under a suspension of the rules, which would require a vote of two-thirds of the House. There is no probability that it would

The other plan is to set forth in a resolution that the President was cognizant of the facts alleged, and that he is therefore guilty of high crimes and misdemeaners, for which he should be impeached. All proceedings relating to the impeachment of officers of the Government are questions of privilege, and it is believed that the Speaker would rule that such a measure as this could be passed by a majority of the House. Even if this plan should be adopted, there is still doubt with regard to the ability of the movers of the scheme to carry it through. Between movers of the scheme to carry it through. Between forty and fifty Democrats, including many of the most influential members of the House, are unalterably opposed to any reopening of the Presidential question, and a majority of the Republicans are probably in sympathy with them. A minority of the Republicans, comprising two classes—first, a very few men, who desire to bring disgrace upon the Administration, and secondly, those who believe that the Democrats will be more injured by an investigation than the Republicans—may possibly vote for such a resolution; but it seems hardly probable even then that it would secure enough votes to insure its passage.

A NEW BAR TO LAND SUBSIDIES.

A CHANGE OF THE EULES OF THE BOUSE PROPOSED WHICH WILL MATERIALLY CHECK THE TEXAS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The House Committee on Rules agreed to-day to report an amendment to Rule No. 112. This amendment provides that all bills originating in the Senate which appropriate money, land or property of the United States, shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union or in Committee of the Whole; and that all Senate amendments to House bills not german to the subject matter, and appropriating money, land or property, shall also have first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union or in Committee of the Whole.

The object of this amendment was understood to be to place a new obstacle in the way of the consideration of railroad and land bills which may possi bly be passed by the Senate and be sent to the House. Under the rules as they now stand all bills originating in the House which appropriate money, land or property of the United States have first to be considered in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, if they are public bills, and in the Committee of the Whole if they are private in their nature. This rule has always been held not to apply to bills originating in the Senate which go to the Speaker's table on their reception from that body. When the House proceeds to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, bills of this character, as well as all others, are taken up in their order and may be at once considered and passed by a majority of the House without reference to the committees of the House or to Committee of the Whole. If the amendment agreed to by the Committee on Rules this morning is adopted, a single objection will carry all such amendments to the Committee of the Whole,

who believe that the subordinate employes of the Government should not be changed every time there is a change of Administration, should show our faith by our works now, and not wait until the change takes place."

Mr. Eaton, as will be seen by the above. The Star remarks, left the White House without the President mostly by modelity the propaganization of the consideration of business on the Speakers and a majority the first time the House proceeds to the consideration of business on the Speakers and the same of taken and and the same of the Committee of the Whole, where they will have to take their places at the foot of the calendar, only to be reached after all bills standing before them have been disposed of.

If, for instance, the Texas and Pacific bill should be passed by the Senate and sent to the House proceeds to the consideration of business on the Speakers. ceeds to the consideration of business on the Speak-er's table. If the proposed amendment is agreed to, a single objection would carry it to the calendar, where there would be little probability of its being reached during the present Congress, and where, if reached, it would be open to debate and amend-

LERDO PLOTTING ON THE BORDER.

HE IS TRYING TO STIR UP RAIDS AND COMPLICATE AFFAIRS FOR DIAZ-A CABINET MEETING ON THE

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 3 .- At the Cabinet Council today serious attention was given to recent reports relating to agitations on the Mexican border. There is abundant evidence of the fact that a strong movement has been begun by friends of Lerdo on the American side of the Rio Grande to cross over for the purpose of creating trouble with Diaz. Reports to this effect have been received by our Government. The Secretary of War, after the Cabinet adjourned to-day, issued an order to General Ord, enjoining muon that officer to be particularly vivilant in endeavoring to prevent any invasion of Mexican territory, with hostile intent, from the American side of the Rio Grande. The opinion in Administration circles here is that there will be serious trouble in Mexico and particularly along the border. The followers particularly along the border. The followers of Lerdo are without doubt instigating Indian raids into American territory for the purpose of having United States troops pursue them across the river, and thus produce additional complications with the Mexican Government. This fact was mentioned at the Cabinet meeting. Escobedo is in Texas, and the opinion that he should be arrested for violating the neutrality laws was expressed by some members of the Cabinet.

COMMUNISTS IN WASHINGTON. A STRANGE ACTIVITY AMONG WORKMEN, AND WHIS-PERS ABOUT A GREAT STRIKE HEARD. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

Washington, May 3 .- A mysterious activity among the laboring men of the District of Columbia is reported to have been observed within the past few weeks. A few days ago, it is said, a representative from some Western laboring-men's organization visited Washington and held consultations with the leading officers of trades unions here as well as with the leaders of organizations of colored men. It is reported that he informed them of an impending strike to be started about next August, and advised them to prepare for participat-ing in it. The presence of such an agent in Washington and the renewed activity of the workingmen's associations already referred of the workingmen's associations already referred to have given rise to some rather sensational reports. For instance, it is asserted that military companies have been formed; arms have been procured, and frequent drills have taken place. A crowd of white and black laborers congregated in the vicinity of the City Hall to-day, and some of their number have been heard to use very violent language; threatening, in fact, that if they are not relieved before the Summer passes, forcible measures, resulting in the destruction of the public property, will result.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS. REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT NOT BACKWARD.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Senator Dorsey and Representative Hubbell, the two members of the Republican Congressional Committee to whom was entrusted the duty of raising funds for the coming campaign, report that they are meeting with en-

contributed \$100 each, and Republican Representatives are following their example. Head of departments and bureaus, and clerks will be invited to subscribe, although every one will be assured that con-tributions are not to be obligatory, and that a re-fusal to subscribe to the campaign fund will not endanger the official tenure of any one.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

ENGLISH DISCRIMINATIONS. Washington, Friday, May 3, 1878. Judge Jones, of Ohio, has called the attention of the State Department to the discrimination by the English Government against cattle imported from the United States. It appears that while Canadian cattle are allowed to be landed in England without trouble, certain severe restrictions have been placed upon cattle sent from the United States, which were first imposed as a protection from diseases prevailing here, but which have been retained long after the cause for profection has passed away. Judge Jones requests that the attenof Minister Welsh shall be called to the matter and that he be instructed to ask for the removal of these re-strictions. Mr. Seward has agreed to forward all the in-formation on the subject that may be collected and prop-crly authenticated, and to ask Mr. Welsh to give particu-lar attention, when the property of the particu-

TRYING TO CATCH UP WITH ARREADS. The Blank Agency of the Post Office Department is doing its best to fill up the requisitions which have accumulated during the time in which, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, the work 000 sheets, 1,380,000 facing slips and 2,000 books. There is the same force employed new as in 1868, although the post offices have increased 10,000. This fact makes it additionally hard for the agency to catch up with its work. Some very amusing complaints in regard to the delinquency of the agency in failing to fill recent requisitions are received from various interior postmasters, who have not read the papers and think that the Blank Agency is responsible for the delay.

The managers of the public loan bills in the House expect to bring those measures to its attention nex week. Mr. Paillips, of Kausas, who has reported one of these bills from the Committee on Banking and Currency, says that an agreement exists between that committee and the Committee on Ways and Means that if either of their bills is and Means that if either of their bills is reached on the calendar, the advocates of the other shall have an opportunity to effer it as a substitute and that the whole question shall be open for dobat. The Wallace Four per Cent Hundred Million Bill, passed by the Sciate a month or two ago, has not been considered by the Ways and Means Committee, and probably will not be during the present session. That committee is of opinion that the Borehard-Robbins Bill covers the essential features of all long bond plans. CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

The House Committee on Agriculture reported, to-day, its bill to regulate the transportation of cattle. The only important amendments recommended provide that cattle shall be unloaded and placed in dry pens, for the purpose of being fed and watered, at least once in 24 hours, instead of once in 28 hours, unless they are transported in cars which admit of their being watered and fed and properly cared for within the car. And the amendment forbids the owners of cattle yards from charging exerbitant rates for hay, etc., at points where cattle are unloaded to be fed.

FOUR YEARS BEHIND WITH BUSINESS. The House of Representatives has cut the ferce in the Land Office down to 161 clerks. In 1855 there were 184 cierks in that office. The work is much greater now than it was at that titue, comprising the supervision of 300 land grants to railroads, canals, and states, bounty land grants to the soldiers of the late war, grants for agricultural colleges, besides business pertaining to settlers on the public lands. The clerical force being too small, the office is now nine months behind in correspondence, and four years in the patenting of public

MINISTER SEWARD TELEGRAPHED FOR. The investigation of matters connected with the China Consulate has now been virtually postponed by the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, to await the arrival of Minister Seward from Pekir. The department yesterday telegraphed to that gentleman that he may have leave of absence, and instructed him to come to Washington immediately and bring with him all the books and papers connected with the Shanghai Consulate.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, May 3, 1878.
The total subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day

Lieutenant Joseph B. Hobson is ordered to the train-Ing-ship New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and Lieu-tenant Charles Juda to the Hydrographic Office.

During the twelve months ended March 31 last the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by the unprecedented amount of \$200,000,000. The Senate Committee on Public Lands began hearing

the closing arguments in the McGarrahan case to-day, Mesers, C. P. Shuw, of New-York, and D. S. Wilson, of Iowa, occupied the session.

Assistant-Secretary Seward received a telegram from the Secretary of State this morning, saying that Mr. Allan Evaris was much better. Mr. Evaris will return to Washington to-morrow morning.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at a spe the senant day, decided to recommend that the so-called Japanese indemnity fund be returned to the Gov-rranent of Japan. The committee authorized Senator Walnes to draft a bill for that purpose.

The senate Committee on Foreign Relations took up Mr. Surgent's joint resolution to-day providing for the nego tiation of a commercial treaty with Corea. After a brief discussion the subject was referred to Mr. Hamfin to re-port upon it at the regular incetting next Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably a bill which provides for the sending of a commissioner to the Island of Corea, with a view to establishing an American Consultate there. The Attorney-General has prepared an opinion in the ase submitted to him by the Postmaster-General to pre-

ent the Louisiana State Lottery from using the mails, and especially the post office at New-Orleans, in the and especially the post office at New-Orleans, in the conduct of its business. He answers the question con-cerning the power of the Postmaster at New-Orleans, "to withhold from the mails letters suspected to cou-tain advertisements of interies" in the negative. The persons authorized by law to seize letters from the mails are the Collector of the Port, United States Marshal and a special agent at the Post Office bepartment. There now being \$10,000,000 held in the United States Treasury, originally reserved for the redemption of

fractional currency, in consequence of all the fractional currency having been destroyed, Representative Phil-ips, of Kansas, was to-day instructed by the House Com-nuittee on Banking and Currency to frame a bill, to be submitted to the committee at the next session, having in view the release of the above named sum, in order that it may enter into circulation in denominations of \$1 and \$2. fractional currency, in consequence of all the fractional

partment of Agriculture. Several gentlemen who had een in India and Japan, and were acquainted with teaculture, plucked leaves from young ten plants in the con-servatory, and after the necessary preparation made cups of ten for the interested spectators, including Com-missioner Le Duc. This gentleman some Sime ago pub-lished a pamphlet showing the practicality of success-ful ten culture in the United States. This experiments to-day demonstrated it. A wholesale grocer in this city has offered \$1 a pound for native ten, which he considers to be at least as good as any imported into this country. The President has designated Lieutenant Thomas.

asey, of the Corps of Engineers ; J. G. Hill, supervising architect of the Treasury, and Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, to be present to-morrow to witness the workings and operation of a fire-extinguishing apparatus and protective fire annihilator, and report upon their merits. These gentlemen were ap-pointed last September to examine the various public bouldings, and report concerning their safety against fire. The experiments to-morrow will be made at the request of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Committee on the District of Columbia, and will take place in the locality of the Executive

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTION.

LAWRENCE, Kan.. May 3 .- The annual meetlug of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company was held in this city yesterday. The following were elected directors: John' D. Perry, Robert E. Carr. D. M. Edgerton, T. F. Oakes, Theo, G. Meir, S. M. Edgel and Dwight Tredway, of St. Louis; Jay Gould, O. H. Holmes and Sidney Dillon, of New-York, and Fred. L. Ames, of Boston.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—"Jerry" Anderson, who was to have been hanged to day in Maysville, Ky., has been respited to the 7th of June.

respited to the 7th of June.

POTISVILLE, Penn., May 3.—John Daley, employed in the Plank Ridge Mines, Shenandoah, was fatally injured by a fall of cosi this morning.

BOSTON, May 3.—The police authorities of this city are about to enforce a law recently passed, which compels the removal of all fruit stands from the streets. There are about 500 of these stands in this city.

are about 500 of these stands in this city.

WATERIOWN, N. Y., May 3.—George Lyon, who burned 575 worth of property, was yesterday sentenced to Dannemora Prison for three years at hard labor.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 3.—The Alden Goldsmith sale of trotting stock, principally the get of Volunteer, at Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, yesterday, was largely attended. Twenty-two animals were sold, neiting \$7,580. Prices ranged from \$115 to \$1,025.

THE MINNEAPOLIS FIRE.

THE LOSSES REDUCED. THE LARGEST MILL NOT DESTROYED-FULL LIST OF INSURANCES-DESCRIPTION OF THE BURNED

Later accounts of the explosion and fire at Minneapolis reduce the losses very materially. The largest mill was greatly damaged, but was not destroyed. A full list of insurance losses is given. It is hoped that not more than fourteen persons were killed. A description of the portion of the city over which the fire extended, and of the mills which were destroyed and injured, is published below.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION. THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND INJURED-LOSSES OUTSIDE OF THE MILL INTERESTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 3.—The following is a general summary of the situation at the scene of the fire: The great Washburn flouring mill A, in which the explosion occurred, is wholly destroyed. Washburn Mill B is intact, except injury to the roof from falling timbers. Thompson & Hoyt's and Bull, Newton & Co's. flouring mills, the Washburn Planing Mill and the Mill Company's elevator are all leveled to the ground. Across the race, Pettit, Robinson & Co's. planing mill's walls are standing; the Zenith and Galaxy Mills are more or less in ruins. The loss, in addition to the mill interests, is about \$75,000; in the elevator, \$11,000 on wheat, and about 1,000,000 feet of dry lumber in Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s yard.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

THE DEATH LIST REDUCED TO FOURTEEN, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 3.—The flour-ing mills which were involved in the disaster here, form a group which comprises the heavlest concerns in the State Chief among them were the two Washburn mills, the property of ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of which the one in which the explosion occurred was the largest flouring mill in the country, and the largest except one in the world. It was built in 1870, included forty-one run of stone and was worth \$200,000. It is now a mass of ruins, with its companions on the "platform." The destruction is complete so far as the limits above named, and crious within much wider At this writing it is hoped the dead will be confined to the fourteen mentioned as in the Washington

The Washburn Mill was operated by J. A. Christaln & Co.; Humboldt by Ball, Newton & Co.; Henneph by Gorton, Heywood & Co.; Galaxy by Cahil, Ankeny & Co.; Zenith by Day, Rollins & Co.; and Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s by themselves. In addition to the mills there were numerous other buildings destroyed by fire, including a large elevator and planing mill.

INSURANCE LOSSES. FULL LIST OF POLICIES HELD ON THE BURNED PRO-PERTY-INDIVIDUAL INSURANCES.

St. Paul, Minn. May 3 .- The following is a full statement to be published in The Pioneer Press to-morrow of all the policies held upon the mills and other property burned at Minne-apolis yesterday by the companies doing business in the

State, about \$100.00	ic additi	onal being held by c	ompan
les not represented :	in the St	nte:	
Franklin Shawmut German Americen. Manhattan Fire Association American Traders' Fireman's Fund Commercial Union Royal Liverpool and London and Globe. Scotish Com. British America Hartford Phomix North British and Mercantile	\$3,000 3,500 5,000 6,200 2,500 5,000 2,500 6,000 11,500 6,500 7,500 3,250 22,900 13,500 13,500 18,000	Lancashire North America, Atlantic Home, of Oido. Roger Williams Northw'n National Imp'land Northern Rhode Island, Meriden Faneutl Hall Guaranty Etna Home Ningara National Pennsylvania Springfield, St. Paul F'e Marine	9,000 13,000 8,550 1,500 7,000 6,450 13,500 4,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 11,800 7,500 7,500 11,000 11,000

The following statement shows the amounts of indi-Washburn Mill, on building, \$60,750, and stock,

\$22,500.

Elevator Building, \$28,000.

Petiti, Robinson & Co., mill \$54,000, stock \$9,000, stock of humber \$18,000.

Estate of W. P. Aukeny, mill \$40,000.

Cabill, Aukeny & Co., stock \$9,000.

Buil, Newton & Co., mill \$36,000, stock \$9,000.

City Bank, machinery in planing mill, \$9,000.

Day, Holluns & Co., mill, \$24,000; stock \$9,000.

Ca. Pillsbury & Co., wheat in elevator, \$10,000.

Crocker, Fisk & Co., wheat in elevator, \$9,000.

Lowery & Morrison, frame building, \$6,500.

Hall & Dunn, stock, \$4,000.

D. R. Barber & Son, wheat in elevator, \$3,500.

D. R. Barber & Son, wheat in elevator, \$3,500.
Gorton, Haywood & Co., mill, \$22,000; stock, \$1,500.
A. R. Guilder, building, \$5,300; stock, \$2,000.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Ratiroad cars, \$2,000.
Smith, Parker & Co., \$1,000.
T. A. Harrison, \$700.

ALARM AT ST. PAUL.

THE SHOCK PLAINLY FELT AT A DISTANCE OF NINE MILES. St. Paul, Minn., May 3 .- The shock of the explesion at Washburn Mill, in Minneapolis, was plainly

feit here, and the flames were seen, creating intense exeitement throughout the city. Pieces of charred roof, pacitement throughout the city. Pieces of charred roof, peper, small timbers and cinders were picked up, having been hurled in the air by the explosion and wafted here, nine miles distant, by the wind. News of the disaster was received immediately by telegraph, and fire engines were made ready to send to the scene, but inability to secure transportation prevented their arrival in Minneapolis in time to be of use. There were no railway trains to that peint after the news was received, but hundreds of people went up by road, the livery stables being emptied in an hour.

THE BURNED MILLS.

SITUATION OF THE FLOURING MILLS OF MINNEAP-OLIS-RAPID GEOWTH OF THE INDUSTRY-86 OUT OF 197 RUN OF STONE STOPPED-DESCRIP-TION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The numerous great stone flouring-mills of Minneapolis are grouped together on a few thousand square feet of ground, with a variety of mills among them, and for the space covered, present the busiest cene of manufacturing industry, perhaps, to be found in America, or possibly in the world.

The Massissippi River at Minneapolis runs due north and south. Almost three-fourths of the 42,000 inhabi and south. Almost three-fourths of the 2,000 manu-tants are on the west bank of the river. And the manu-facturing centres, on each side of the river, are opposite the Falls of St. Anthony, the cloud of mid-hanging over the falls being a nearly accurate indication of the city's geographical centre. The river at the fails is about 1,600 feet wide, the falls themselves neighbor to the man and the state of the sta which is the larger and beautiful Nicoliet Island. To get a clear idea of the position of the mills with, refera clear idea of the position of the mills with reference to the falls and the city, you must approach the falls from the west side, by Cataractst, which terminates on the saw-mill platform built on the ledge of the falls. From the extremity of the platform, looking down the river one sees the rapids below the falls for a mile and a half, inclosed between high chiffs of sand and lime stone, and at the first bend, the State University, situated on a commanding emmence overlooking the falls and the city, and in a direct line between Minneapolis and the City of St. Paul, only nine miles to the southeast. ween Minneapolis a les to the southeast.

The point of observation taken is at the extremity of a 400-foot dam, pushed out into the river and built on the brink of the old falls, and directly overlooking the foaming waters of the falls as they appear to-day. A broad platform and seven large sawmills cover this part of the dam, which makes a right-angle and runs 500 feet up into the rapids, then crosses diagonally toward the castern shore, meeting a similar low dam from that side, and forming an inverted letter V, over which the great body of water pours and rushes on to the brink of the falls. Above the dam at the beginning of the rapids is the new suspension bridge, spanning the main branch of the river to Nicollet Island. The river has a fall of eighty-two feet within the city limits, and the volume of water passing over the falls and rapids at an ordinary stage of water has been estimated by engineers at 120,000 horse-power, about 6,000 horse-power being at present utilized, 1,300 of it on the east side. the foaming waters of the falls as they appear to-day.

A simple adaptation of natural means by engineering akill, has secured easy access to the water power from the west side. The seven large sawmills on the platform above described, having a capacity of 900,000 feet of sawn lumber daily, being directly on the dam, have only sawn lumber daily, being directly on the dain, have only to let the water in on the wheels and out over the ledge. The dam maintains a head of thirteen feet of water, and to make it available along the west shore, a canni was cut in the Trenton limestone ledge between one and two hundred feet inside the river bank, having its source in the waters of the dam, 350 feet above the brink of the falls or Cataract-st., which leads from the falls. The cannal averages 55 feet wide, and carries a depth of 14 feet of water. The cannal extends to like dimensions 500 feet below Cataract-st. On both

sides of this 850-foot canal were 16 mills with 181 run of stone out of the 20 flouring mills of the city, with 197 run of stone, which make Minneapolis the greatest flour-ing city in America.

In 1859-60, the first mills, the "Catarnet" and

"Union," were built above Cataract-st. Adjoining them are the "Arctic" and, "Holly" Mills. Near the them are the "Arctle" and, "Holly" Mills. Near the head of the canal are the city water-works. In 1865, C. A. Pillsbury & Co., the firm including John S. Pillsbury, the present Governor of Minnesota, built the Pillsbury Mill, with cleven run of stone, on the canal south of Cataract-st. A short distance from them in the same year ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and C. G. Hazard built what is known as the Washburn B mill, with eleven run of stone. Twelve mills, with eighty-six run of stone, had been built up to 1873. The wheat product of Minnesota was increasing from year to year (in 1875 it was 30,000,000 banches): in 1871, by the introduction of the appliance known as the middlings purifier, which has revolutionized the manufacture of flour, it was found possible to produce from the middlings of hard Spring wheat a flour equalling in color and superior in strength to flour made from the best Winter wheat; Minnesota patent flour soon commanded the best price in the market, and these circumstances combined to make the milling business more profitable than lumbering. During the five years following 1872 111 run of stone were added to the cluster of mills on and near the 500 feet of canal below Cataract-st, Ex-Governor Washburn, recognizing the Immense advantage which the new process, the falls water-power and Minnesota's large crops of wheat gave Minneapolia as a milling centire, in 1873 increased his milling facilities four-fold by building the gigantic Washburn A Mill, which was about two-thirds of the way down and on the west side of the canal. His partners in the undertaking were George H. Christain and L. Christain, the firm name being George H. Christain & Co. It was the largest flouring mill in America, having forty-one run of stone, and next to the largest in the world, and for equipments and modern appliances surpassed everything, head of the canal are the city water-works. In 1865, C.

great Washburn Mill was built of the bluish-gray Trengreat Washburn Mill was built of the blaish-gray Trenton limestone, easily quarried along the river chiff. It was of dual construction, there being two complete and independent mills under one roof. The building was 100 by 138 feet on the ground floor, with stone walls 6 feet thick at the base, and 18 inches at the top, and was seven and a half stories high, including the cupola. Two Boyden turbine wheels, 5 feet in diameter, in the subasement, supplied the motive power. On the first floor was the machinery, and the second-floor was the grinding-room, with forty-one run of stone, each four and one-half feet in diameter. Eight packers in the third story could pack from 1,000 to 1,200 barries daily. The fourth and lifth stories were occupied by the bolting chest, skry-eight middlings purifying machines and two brandusters. On the sixth floor were the bolking-chests for common grades of flour, and graders, cleaners and separators. It the seventh story was the machinery which supplied tac motive power to all the milling machinery except the mill-stones. Here also were the bins for storing purified and unpurified middlings and cleaned wheat. From twenty to twenty-five car loads of wheat were unloaded daily from a side track at the rear of the mill. Two main elevators in the mill had a capacity for unloading two ear loads of wheat in lifteen minutes, and emptying the wheat in the bins in the topmost story. The whole building was heated by steam, and there were water pipes with ribber hose attached, on each floor, ready for use in obse of fire. Mill and fixtures are said to have cost \$300,000. Since 1874 it had been grinding from one and a half million to two million bushels of wheat a year, varied at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. It gave employment to over 200 men the year round, including the coopers, as the milh aluted on one another. Here being occasionally a cotton limestone, easily quarried along the river cliff. It

abutted on one another, there being occasionally a cotton mill or paper mill or planing mill between. In 1876 ton mill of paper mill or planing mill between. In 1870 the combined products of the flouring mills of Minneapolis was 1,135,160 barrels of flour, valued at \$7,320,000. The product has increased in the last two years, on an average, twenty freight trains took 5,000 barrels of flour out of the city daily. The yearly shipments since 1860 have been: 30,000 barrels in 1860, 98,000 barrels in 1865, 193,814 in 1870, 585,000 in 1873, 727,157 in 1874, 843,769 in 1875, 1,000,676 in 1876. The flouring mills which suffered from the destruct

tion of the Washburn Mill were on the opposite side of the canal, directly in the rear of the big mill, and 150 feet above it on the west side of the canal. They were: The Humboldt Mill, six run of stone, B. S. Bull, Newton The Humboldt Mill, six run of stone, B. S. Bull, Nowton & Co.; the Henneplu Mill, six run of stone, Garton, Hayward & Co., both built in 1875; Pettit & Robinson's new mill, fifteen run of stone, built in 1876; Cahill, Aukeny & Co.'s Galaxy Mill, tweive run of stone, built in 1874, and the Zenith Mill, Day, Rollins & Co., six run of stone, built in 1871.

In 1874 and 1875 the mill company built the largest

elevator in the city, a few feet south of the Washburn Mill, and having a expectly of 1,500,000 bushels. This elevator was destroyed. There was a mechanical conelevator was destroyed. There was a mechanical con-nection between the elevator and the Washburu Mill, by which wheat was transferred from one to the other with-out rehandling. In 1876 there passed through this ele-vator 1,585,644 bushels; through the Union elevator 748,161 bushels; through the Minesota elevator 353,-055 bushels, making a total of 2,686,800 bushels. The destruction of so much property and of 86 out

of the 197 run of stone in the flouring mills, leaving 111 run of stone, cripples mainly the flouring interest of Minneapolis, and that only temporarily. The industries Minneapoils, and that only temporarily. The industries of the city still number 43 sawmills, with a yearly capacity of 200,000,000 feet; 17 planing, door, sash and blind factories; and various other manufacturing industries whose products alone, in 1876, was valued at \$3,776,133. This includes the well-known North Star Woollen Mills, situated near the canal, 400 feet above the nig Washburn Mill. Bealde the manufacturing interests, the wholesale houses of Minneapolis, in 1876, did a business aggregating \$3,573,651. It combines natural advantages, wealth and caterprise, and if the disaster were threefold would soon rise from the ashes. vantages, wealth and enterprise, and if it threefold would soon rise from the ashes.

LIVING OVER COLLEGE DAYS.

CELEBRATION BY RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity, one of the oldest and best known among the Greek letter secret societies which flourish in the colleges throughout the country, last evening cele-brated the forty-fifth year of its existence by throughout the country, last evening celebrated the forty-fifth year of its existence by social gatherings in different cities. The annual convention was held at Rochester University, Rochester, N.Y., and dinners were given at Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, and NewYork, in which the members of the society residing in those cities participated. At the Metropolitan Hotel there were gathered many of the Psi Us living in NewYork. Twelve out of seventeen chapters were represented, either by venerable gray-haired men whose honors have already settled tinckly upon them, or by undergraduates with their reputations and fortunes still to win. Colonel Edward Martindale, one of the founders of the society, presided, and at the table with him sat the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Judge'll. C. Van Vorst, John Taylor Johnston, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Atkins, William Taylor, W. E. Robinson and G. W. Schuyler. Among others who were prevent were the Rev. Dr. Gorge F. Seymour, D. G. Thompson, Henry W. Allen, Dwight H. Olmstead, W. W. Stephenson, C. W. Smiloy, Eben Mason, G. P. Quackenboss, W. H. Boughton, Hugh B. Macau'ey, jr., C. H. Raymond and the Rev. E. D. Murphy.

While the dumer was being served, compliments were exchanged by telegraph with the convival Psi U's assembled in other cities. After the dessert, a number of frateruity songs were sung. The familiar melodies awakened mach good-fellowship and many tender associations which found expression in pointed toasts and speeches. The Hon. W. E. Robinson, who established the society at Yale, proposed "The Fraterity," and the Hon, William, Taylor responded. Other toasts followed in quick Succession. Colonel Martindale, one of the seven charter members who still live, responded to the "Founders"; Judge Van Vorst to "Jurisprudence;" the Rev. Dr. Seymour to the "Clergy." The chapters represented were then toasted and the replies were by their representatives. This was kept up until a late hour. About midninght, it was said that the necessary sites toward a per

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 3.-The Psi Upsilon Convention closed to-night. A grand banquet was given at the Brackett House, 150 delegates and given at the Brackett House, 150 delegates and guests being seated at the tables. Governor Chamberlain's o-ation on classics in education was scholarly and elegant. Judge Hadley made an address, giving a brief resume of the organization of the fraternity. Fraternity banquets were held simultaneously with the grand banquet in Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco, and congratulatory telegrams were exchanged.

OHIO'S CONVICT-LEGISLATOR.

INVESTIGATION BY A DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE-O'CONNOR TO BE EXPELLED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—A committee of Democrats held a secret meeting to-night, to investigate the charges against the bounty-jumper, O'Connor, a member of the House. It was found that his resignation could not be accepted while charges were pending against him. In the committee, to-night, Mr. O'Connor reiterated the denial that he was not the man who served as a convict in the Michigan politentiary at Jackson. A man was brought forward, when the question was again repeated, to which the ex-convict replied as before. The stranger then said: "John O'Connor, you are the identical man that served in the Michigan penifentiary. I was a guard at the time, and placed the stripes on you myself." The committee has not finished its investigations, but O'Connor will be expelled.

THE LATE SENATOR MORRISSEY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 3 .- Mr. Morrissey's ody, which has lain in a casket in the parlor of the Adeiphi Hotel all forencon, was visited by large numbers. phi lotei air rotenous, was visited by large numbers.
It was taken shortly after noon to the cars to be conveyed to Troy. The pail-bearers were the Hon. J. M. Marvin, the Hon. C. S. Lester, J. M. Andrews, Cornelius Sheehan, W. R. Johnson and John W. Eddy. A large number of citizens escorted the remains to the cars.

WAR STILL APPREHENDED

DISTRUST TOO STRONG FOR DIPLOMACY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BOASTFUL-A GREAT

PRACE MEMORIAL SENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA. Further parleying is in progress between Russia and England, but it is not expected that any definite result will be attained for five or six days yet. It is stafed that the Russian grip on Turkey is insecure, the Turks having partly recovered from the disorder which attended the Russian invasion of Roumelia. General Ignatieff is to be made a Minister without a portfolio. In England, the military and naval authorities continue active. Some battalions of the Guards are ready to embark, and rations of preserved provisions are being distributed in camp, to accustom the soldiers to the food they would have to use were they sent abroad on active service. Mr. Cross, a leading member of the British Government, maintains that its policy is popular, and that it would gain votes by a general election. A great peace memorial bas been presented to Queen Victoria.-The latest report from St. Petersburg indicates that the prospects of a peaceable settlement are still

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN CALL ON THE QUEEN TO AVERT WAR. LONDON, Saturday, May 4, 1878.

A memorial circulated by the Eastern Question Association, regretting the calling out of the reserves, and expressing the belief that no sufficient obstacle exists to prevent the assembling of the Congress, bas been signed by 17,000 persons. Among the signers are the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford, the Marquis of Bath, the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford, several noblemen, Mr. Carlyle, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Newman Hall, Mr. Robert Browning, and Sir Charles Reed. The nemorial has been presented to the Queen.

DIPLOMACY AGAIN ACTIVE. FRESH SCHEMES ON FOOT-THE RUSSIANS IN A CRITICAL POSITION IN TURKEY-IGNATIEF TO

Loxpox, Friday, May 3, 1878. According to the semi-official Agence Russe of to-day no definite news regarding the negotiations "is expected for five or six days, as fresh efforts for an un-derstanding are now pending." In general the prospects

of a peaceful settlement are deemed better. THE TURKS BECOMING FORMIDABLE. Though Russia is believed to have secured Austrian

neutrality, her military situation in Turkey is now regarded as exceedingly critical. The attitude of the Turkish soldiery is reported to be more favorable than Turkish soldiery is reported to be more favorable than ever for an alliance with the English troops. A month ago Russian influence seemed to be on the point of carrying everything before it; but now the Porte seems more intractable than ever, and the Turkish army is so strong that the threats of the Russians have little effect. The Turkis have intrenened positions, and are scarcely inferior in number to what the Muscovites could muster; so that not only can there be no question of a surprise, but even a most serious attack inight be resisted sufficiently long, at any rate, until help could come from elsewhere. It is not, therefore, considered likely that they will accede to the evacuation of Varna. Shumia and Batum, even to get the Russians away from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

General Todleben, therefore, will have to display conall the difficulties, while the conciliatory disposition in St. Petersburg must be strong not to be worn out by the temporizing policy which the Turks, feeling the strength temportzing policy which the Turks, receing the strength of their position, will doubtless use with their well-known consummate skill. Meanwhile, though direct negotiations with the Turks for the withdrawal of the Russians have begun, accounts from Adrianople state that troops are still moving in the direction of Tchalaidja and the capital, while westward, against the insurgents, but few battailons and squadrons of Cossacks have been dispatched.

According to private dispatches from St. Petersburg, General Ignatieff will be appointed a Minister without a portfolio. It is thought probable that M. Valonieff will succeed Prince Gortschakoff, should the Chancellor's health render his resignation necessary.

ENGLISH ARMORIES STILL BUSY. There is no abstement of the pressure on the Govern ment works. The activity which prevails in every de-partment cannot be expressed in details, being created by the general demands for munitions, stores, etc. The first issue of preserved meat and biscuits to the troops at Woolwich, in place of the ordinary rations, was made yesterday. This has been done to accustom the men to the fare which will, in case of war, become their daily

SOME GUARD BATTALIONS READY TO EMBARK. Of the seven battalions of the British Guards, three, amoly, the First of the Grenadiers, the First of the Coldstream, and the First of the Scots are recruited to their full strength. Their baggage and arm-chests are all ready and packed for instant removal. The ranks of the other four battalions are being filled up to 1,000 strong. ANOTHER IRONCLAD TO BE SENT OUT.

The Lords of the Admiralty, who have been inspecting the Chatham Dock Yard, conferred privately to-day, it is understood, in reference to the completion and dis-patch of another powerful ironelad squadron for particular service. DAKER PASHA AGAIN IN COMMAND.

Baker Pasha has been appointed to the command of the First Army Corps, defending the lines of Constantinople and Maslak. PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN THESSALY.

It is officially stated at Athens that the negotiations between the British Consuls and the insurgents for a cessation of the insurrection in Thessaly have been suc cessful the Consuls promising upon the authority of Lord Salisbury that Greek interests should in no way suffer, but would on the contrary be benefited, as the Greek cause will be fairly represented before Europe. The Consuls have now gone to endeavor to effect a similar arrangement in Macedonia.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF SERIOUSLY SICK. The Agence Russe of St. Petersburg states to-day that gout has now attacked both feet of Prince Gortcahakoff. His sleeplessness is increased by pain, and his physicians have advised him to abstain from the transaction of any business.

PEACE PROSPECTS DEPRESSED. CURRENT IMPRESSIONS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of The Times telegraphs on Friday as follows: "Nothing has transpired to-day justifying the supposition which was entertained last night that prospects were brighter.
"It is said that the pour pariers drag on slowly, although

it is believed that some little progress has been made rela tive to the withdrawal negotiations.
"It is rumored that the British Cabinet admits in principle the advisability of an interchange of views regarding the essence of the question at issue, provided the

present formal difficulties preventing the meeting of the Congress are removed.

the Congress are removed.

"There is good reason to believe that Russia is ready to enter upon such an interchange of views, but Great Britain, so far, has not answered Prince Gortschakeff's reply to Lord Salisbury."

The Times's Vienna correspondent hears that Great Britain has sent a reply to Russia's latest overtures which has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg.

MURDER ON THE PLAINS. LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.-The intelligence of

wholesale slaughter in the western part of this State has just reached this city. Luther Holbrook, Herman A'llen, and two brothers Sutton, were camped on the Dismal River, trapping and hunting. Nothing was heard from them for two months until to-day, when a letter was received from one Vansickles, who has a ranch twenty-seven miles from the camp ion Dismal River, stating that the body of Holbrook and one of the Sutton boys had been found with bullet holes through their heads. Their revolvers and guns were near. A man named Hargraves had a camp near by and had quarreled with Holbrook and threatened to kill him. Parties have gone out to the scene of the murder.

SOUTHERN METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE ATLANTA, Ga., May 3 .- The morning session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was mainly taken up with the discussion of the eligibility of Logan Dameron, lay delegate from of the engibility of Logan Dameron, lay delegate from St. Lonis. The matter is still pending. The bishops' quadriennal address was read by Bishop Doggett. A communication from the Methodist Episcopal Church, relative to holding a grand Cicumenical Methodist coun-cit, was received and referred.